

**WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP**

BENEDICT Y. HUR (SBN: 224018)

bhur@willkie.com

SIMONA AGNOLUCCI (SBN: 246943)

sagnolucci@willkie.com

EDUARDO E. SANTACANA (SBN: 281668)

esantacana@willkie.com

LORI C. ARAKAKI (SBN: 315119)

larakaki@willkie.com

ARGEMIRA FLOREZ (SBN: 331153 )

aflorez@willkie.com

Attorneys for  
GOOGLE LLC

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

ANIBAL RODRIGUEZ, *et al.* individually and on  
behalf of all other similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs

GOOGLE LLC, *et al.*

Defendant.

Case No. 3:20-CV-04688

**DEFENDANT GOOGLE LLC'S  
REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS  
COUNTS I AND II OF SECOND  
AMENDED COMPLAINT**

The Honorable Richard Seeborg  
Courtroom 3 – 17th Floor  
Trial Date: Not Yet Set

Date: August 12, 2021  
Time: 1:30 p.m.  
Place: Courtroom 3 - 17<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Judge: Hon. Richard Seeborg

**TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT** pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence (“Rule”) 201, Defendant Google LLC hereby respectfully request that the Court take judicial notice of the following materials in support of its Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint, filed concurrently herewith.

1. Google Terms of Service web [page](#), with an effective date of March 31, 2020, attached as **Exhibit 1** to the Declaration of Eduardo E. Santacana (“Santacana Declaration”) in support of Google’s Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint;
2. Google Terms of Service web [page](#), with an effective date of October 25, 2017, attached as **Exhibit 2** to the Santacana Declaration;
3. Google Terms of Service web [page](#), with an effective date of April 14 2014, attached as **Exhibit 3** to the Santacana Declaration.

## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The documents listed above are properly subject to judicial notice, and the Court should consider them when ruling on Google’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint.

### I. LEGAL STANDARD

When ruling on a motion to dismiss, a court may consider material that is appropriate for judicial notice. *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007); *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 999 (9th Cir. 2018). Courts may take judicial notice of facts that are “not subject to reasonable dispute.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). Facts are not subject to reasonable dispute when they (1) are “generally known within the trial court’s territorial jurisdiction; or (2) can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” *Id.*; see *Khoja*, 899 F.3d at 999, 1001; accord *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003).

Courts in this district recognize that “as a general matter, websites and their contents may be proper subjects for judicial notice” if the party requesting notice provides the court with a copy of the specific web page. *Caldwell v. Caldwell*, No. 05-cv-4166, 2006 WL 618511, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2006); see also *Perkins v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 53 F. Supp. 3d 1190, 1205 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (taking judicial notice of web pages); *Kinderstart.com, LLC v. Google, Inc.*, No. 06-cv-2057 JF (RS), 2007 WL 831806, at \*21 n.20 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2007) (taking judicial notice of a web page printout).

### II. THE COURT SHOULD TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THE EXHIBITS

#### A. The exhibits are publicly available documents not subject to reasonable dispute, and are relied upon by Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint.

Exhibits 1, 2, and 3 to the Santacana Declaration comprise Google’s Terms of Service at various times. The Court can take judicial notice of these documents because they are publicly available and are not subject to reasonable dispute. See, e.g., *Caldwell*, 2006 WL 618511, at \*4.

Indeed, numerous courts in this district have recognized terms of service as judicially noticeable. See *Gonzales v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, 305 F. Supp. 3d 1078, 1094 (N.D. Cal. 2018), on

1 *reconsideration*, No. 17-CV-02264-JSC, 2018 WL 3068248 (N.D. Cal. June 21, 2018) (taking  
 2 judicial notice of Lyft’s terms of service); *Opperman v. Path, Inc.*, 84 F. Supp. 3d 962, 976 (N.D.  
 3 Cal. 2015) (taking judicial notice of the Software License Agreements, Privacy Policy, iOS  
 4 Human Interface Guidelines, and Apple’s App Store Approval Process instructions “as they are  
 5 publicly available, standard documents that are capable of ready and accurate determination.”);  
 6 *Opperman v. Path, Inc.*, 205 F. Supp. 3d 1064, 1070 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (taking judicial notice of  
 7 several news articles from various sources); *Trudeau v. Google LLC*, No. 18- CV-00947-BLF,  
 8 2018 WL 4846796, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018) (taking judicial notice of Google’s Terms of  
 9 Service); *Matera v. Google Inc.*, No. 15-CV-04062-LHK, 2016 WL 5339806, at \*7 (N.D. Cal.  
 10 Sept. 23, 2016) (taking judicial notice of Google’s Terms of Service and privacy policy); *In re*  
 11 *Google Inc. Gmail Litig.*, No. 13-MD-02430-LHK, 2013 WL 5423918, at \*7 (N.D.  
 12 Cal. Sept. 26, 2013) (taking judicial notice of Google’s Terms of Service and privacy policies); *In*  
 13 *re Google, Inc. Privacy Policy Litig.*, No. C 12-01382 PSG, 2012 WL 6738343, at \*3–4 (N.D.  
 14 Cal. Dec. 28, 2012) (taking judicial notice of Google’s “past and present Terms of Service and  
 15 Privacy Policies” as matters of public record).

16 **B. The incorporation by reference doctrine also applies because**  
 17 **Plaintiffs’ claims depend on and incorporate the terms of the**  
 18 **relevant agreements.**

19 In addition, these documents are properly before the Court under the related doctrine of  
 20 incorporation by reference.

21 The Ninth Circuit has repeatedly recognized that the incorporation-by-reference doctrine  
 22 applies in these circumstances. In *Knievel*, the court extended the doctrine where “the plaintiff’s  
 23 claim depend[ed] on the contents of a document, the defendant attache[d] the document to its  
 24 motion to dismiss, and the parties [did] not dispute the authenticity of the document, even though  
 25 the plaintiff [did] not explicitly allege the contents of that document in the complaint.” *Knievel v.*  
 26 *ESPN*, 393 F.3d 1068, 1076 (9th Cir. 2005); *see also Khoja*, 899 F.3d at 1002–03 (holding that the  
 27 district court properly incorporated web articles, market reports, and blog posts that formed the  
 28 basis of the plaintiff’s claims). This doctrine applies with “equal force to internet pages,” *Knievel*,

1 393 F.3d at 1076, and exists in part to prevent “artful pleading by plaintiffs’ who “select[] only  
2 portions of documents that support their claims, while omitting portions of those very documents  
3 that weaken—or doom—their claims,” *Khoja*, 899 F.3d at 1002–03; *see also Knievel*, 393 F.3d at  
4 1076 (reasoning that the doctrine applies to online materials, because “[j]ust as a reader must  
5 absorb a printed statement in the context of the media in which it appears, a computer user  
6 necessarily views web pages in the context of the links through which the user accessed those  
7 pages”).

8 Given the undisputed nature of the above referenced documents, and Plaintiffs’ reliance on  
9 them for the claims alleged, the Court can properly consider the various Terms of Service  
10 under the incorporation by reference doctrine.

### 11 **III. CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons, Google respectfully requests that the Court take judicial notice of  
13 Exhibits 1-3 to the Santacana Declaration.

14 WILLKIE, FARR & GALLAGHER LLP

15  
16  
17 Date: June 25, 2021

By: /s/ Benedict Y. Hur  
Benedict Y. Hur

18  
19 Attorneys for Defendant  
Google LLC